THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

Vol. XVI., No. 801. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1865. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as *Merchants and General Commission Agents* at this port, under the style or firm of Okooloff & Tokmakoff.

E. E. OKOOLOFF.
J. F. TOKMAKOFF.
16de 669 Hankow, 13th Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the firm of Röhl & Co.

H. E. A. RÖHL.
16de 670 Shanghai, 18th Nov., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. George Henry Allcock has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BRADWELL, BLOOR & Co.
2de 667 Shanghai, 1st Novemb, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.
tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Frederick Hooper is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration.

HOOPER & CLARKE.
28de 653 Yokohama, Oct. 14th, 1865.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. Hunter of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Johs. Nölting, has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of

Telge, Nölting & Co.

B. TELGE.
31de 647 Shanghai, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce, that he is prepared to value and inspect teas, and other Chinese products, and to receive commissions for their sale or purchase, either on the spot, or at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Tea Broker.
Established, 15th June, 1864.
6ja-66 649 Shanghai, 7th Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick Horsen Block, in our Firm, ceased on 31st May last.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
30de 640 Shanghai, Sept. 30th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. Trautmann, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. Moffat, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr Robert Carrick Donaldson Moffat and Mr. Franz Bornträger, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Morris has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Hugh Morrison was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of Gavin & Morrison.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,

4, Lime Street Square,

London, E.C.

tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases,			Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	„	„	„ 8	„
Champagne, in	1	„	„ 12	„
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)				
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,			„ 8	„
Medoci	1	„	„ 5	„
Cognac Brandy,	1	„	„ 10	„
do. do.	1	„	„ 6	„
India Pale Ale,	4	„ casks	„ 2	„

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 868 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Eqs.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frubling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue
LONDON.

Capital.... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq , (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq , (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE. SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

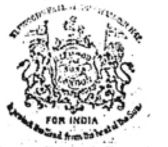
Established 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June. 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.

International Exhibition of 1862.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
FOR

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds.
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (S), LONDON.
25my o-a-w 654 November 25th, 1865.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

C. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.
24ma-65 642 September 30th, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CHARTERED
MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA
Shanghae Branch.

THE Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and on the Head Office in London and its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

Current Deposit Accounts (withdrawable by cheques) kept, on which no commission is charged nor interest allowed.

Fixed Deposits received at interest.

Local Bills discounted and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Notes in Shanghai Currency payable to Bearer on demand (Tls. 5, Tls. 10, Tls. 50, Tls. 100, &c., each) issued.

Office Hours 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1
Yew-lee,
Af 562 Hongchow Road,

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England, .. (tel.)	Oct. 19	Hankow, ...	Nov. 26
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 24	Nagasaki, ...	Nov. 25
Tientsin, ...	Nov. 22	Yokohama, ...	Nov. 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong, ...	July 29	Received via Marseilles. September 16th.
Shanghai, ...	July 21	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS
For the week ending December 1st, 1865.

	Malwa.		Patna.	Benares.
Nov.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Tls.
25,—	660 a 675	....	400 a 410	390.....
27,—	680 a 685	....	420 a 425	410 a 415
28,—	675	....	424 a 427	414 a 417
29,—	680 a 690	....	420........	410......
30,—	680 a 690	....	445 a 450	435......
Dec, 1,—	665 a 670	....	470 a 484	460......

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—November 30th, *Malacca*, (Br. bq.) ——, from Nagasaki; December 1st, *Eurine*, (Br. bq.) Gardner, from Foochow; *Adelina*, (Br. ship) Dennett, from Foochow; *Diligentia*, (Br. ship) Porter, from Sydney; *Amaranth*, (Bre. bq.) ——, from Hongkong; *Gustav*, (Dan. bg.) Keer, from Swatow; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Earle, from Ningpo; *City of Nantes*, (Br. str.) Gibson, from Tientsin via Newchwang. December 2nd, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; *Japan*, (Br. str.) Bell, from Tientsin.

Departed.—December 1st, *Singapore*, (Br. str.) Brown, for Hongkong; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Earle, for Ningpo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, for Ningpo; *Tae-chang*, (Fr. bg.) Fribarren, for Chefoo. 2nd, *Yeddo*, (Br. str.) Laity, for Hongkong; *Shoey-leen*, (Br. str.) Mann, for Foochow; *James Miller*, (Am. schr.) Carbonett, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Departed—Per Steam-ship *Aden* to Hongkong.—Lieut. Steward, R.N., Lieut. Dowding, R.N., Messrs. J. S. Collens, C. D. Kerr, R. Torry, G. Inglis, J. Bradwell, Wilks, Mollerr, J. F. Parr, Hry. Blower, W. Triplett, and Molineaux.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th proximo.

The London Mail of the 10th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 25th Nov., and here on the 30th.—It arrived last year on the 10th Dec., per *Cadiz*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under *One Tael*:—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 mace 5 cand:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5h. p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SATURDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1865.

Lack of space compels us to hold over our promised review of Doctor Legge's translation of the Shoo King.

Foreigners of all nationalities will hail the arrival of an American fleet in these waters. The relations which exist between the United States and the great powers of Europe render it almost immaterial which is represented by a naval force. All partake in the benefits secured, and the strength of one nation is the bulwark of the privileges of all. Hitherto the French and English fleets have borne the burden and heat of the day, and by their joint endeavors have placed, not English or French but foreign interests in China in a comparatively unassailable position. But we cannot forget what the gallant old American commodore did for the English gunboats at the disastrous attack on the Peiho forts in 1859, and this one act of disinterested friendship, and of noble disdain for official trammels, was sufficient to make up for much of the apparent indifference with which America has looked upon the constantly recurring struggles between the Chinese and foreign nations. Indeed diplomacy in China has hitherto been, and in all probability will still continue to be based on a tacit understanding that there is an appeal to arms in all cases wherein peaceful negociation fails. Hence but for the support given by the English and French ministers, and the policy of co-operation so scrupulously carried out by the representatives of the Western powers in Peking, the American minister would have found his path strewn with unconquerable difficulties. As it was, however, the Chinese were taught that the ministers would in all cases act together, and thus while the demands made and the rights claimed for the nationals of one in particular were few and far between, and bore reference to some isolated circumstances affecting Americans only, French only, or English only, the general measures adopted were for the succour of all alike, and were therefore pressed with equal vehemence by those ministers who possessed a force competent to back their demands, and by that one whom circumstances placed in a less fortunate position. It must also be recollected that the recent war in America placed it out of the power of the government to detach a force for service in foreign countries. Moreover, the same inexplicable policy of strengthening points which have no need of defence and of leaving more important positions uncared for, which so often brings down popular indignation on the English and French Boards of Admiralty, and lays them open to witty attacks in *Punch* or the *Charivari*, has not been neglected in America. Thus in spite of the large American interests at stake in China the attention of the government has been devoted to increasing the fleet in the Mediterranean where its interests are less important, and where an appeal to force would in all probability never be necessary. The action now taken is, however, an earnest of better things to come, and we heartily welcome the arrival of Admiral Bell and his fleet. But there is something truly ludicrous in commissioning three ships for service on such a station as the Pacific. If the present fleet be intended merely as an experiment, well and good, but the enormous extent of the station demands a much larger fleet. With the flag-ship and store-ship at Hongkong the *Wyoming* and *Wachusett* will find more work than they can accomplish, in cruising on the coasts. We are convinced, however, that the American government will soon see the necessity for placing an efficient force in the China sea, and this will doubtless be pressed on the notice of the home authorities by the Minister and Consul-general.

We need hardly attempt to prove so self-evident a proposition as that the interests at stake in China are of sufficient importance to demand the protection of a fleet. The late tragic occurrences which were finally brought to a close by the death of three foreigners in the interior, are sufficient proof that high-handed measures are alone understood by the Chinese. We have little hesitation in saying that the Ward and Burgevine claims would have been settled with expedition had an American man-of-war been lying at anchor in the Wangpo. We leave out of our calculation the consideration that the Chinese were more ready to recognise English and French claims inasmuch as they felt the debt of gratitude which they owed them for assistance rendered in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Gratitude, in the positive, comparative or superlative, is foreign to the Chinese breast, and we may therefore assume that the courtesy wherewith English and French demands were acceded to proceeded from the conviction that those irrepressible foreigners who proved so useful in extinguishing the insurrection, would be quite as ready to snuff out the reigning dynasty on sufficient provocation. The Ward and Burgevine claims, the claim for compensation for the loss of the *Firefly* and many similar demands made by the American authorities were, as all know, systematically neglected, principally, no doubt, because from their nature they did not admit of the interference of the other Treaty ministers. In such questions each was obliged to stand on his own ground, and obtain his terms without open aid from his colleagues. But from what we know of the Chinese character, as well as from the experience we have gained from actual facts, we are justified in coming to the conclusion stated above, that the presence of an American man-of-war would have had a wondrous effect in hastening the action of the officers deputed to examine and decide on the Ward, Burgevine and other claims. Lastly, we have little hesitation in averring that the Amoy authorities would have given over Burgevine to the American Consul had that official been in a position to enforce his demands. As it was they assumed that what had been done with impunity before might so be done again in the absence of any immediate prospect of danger. In making these remarks we have not forgotten that the American Chargé d'Affaires is said to have advised the Chinese authorities to retain Burgevine until instructions should be received from Washington. But if the Chargé d'Affaires were indeed silly enough to give any such advice, imbecility so strongly marked offers no excuse to the Chinese, inasmuch as they must have known that his action would be at once repudiated by his government. A brighter day is, we trust, about to dawn on American relations with China, for with Mr. Burlingame at the capital and Admiral Bell on the coast a period will promptly and effectually be put to aggressions by the Chinese government on the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

Summary of the Week.

Since our last issue the weather has been rainy, with the exception of one or two fine days. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps Autumn Rifle Meeting was held this week. The prize shooting commenced on Monday at the Rifle Butts. The first event was *The Challenge Cup*, for which there were eleven competitors. The principal scores were as follows:—

	500 yds.	450 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Private Findlay (*winner*)	9	8	9	26
Sergt. Kidner	6	11	8	25
Private Hay	10	6	7	23
" Ramsay	7	8	7	22
Lieut. Merry	11	7	3	21
Capt. Cann	13	5	2	20

For *The Taotai's Cup* there were seventeen competitors. The following were the highest scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Kidner (*winner*)	10	10	10	30
Capt. Cann	16	9	4	29
Private Findlay	12	13	3	28
Capt. Markham	18	4	5	27
Private Pearson	12.	7	6	25
Lieut. St. Croix	17	2	2	21

Firing was to have been resumed on Tuesday at noon, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the second day of the meeting was postponed to Thursday. There were four competitors for *The Whitworth Rifle*. The highest scores made were:—

	300 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Kidner (*winner*)	18	11	10	39
Ensign Brenell	8	17	8	33

For the *Consolation Cup* there were eleven competitors. The following were the highest scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. St. Croix (*winner*)	14	12	11	37
Prv. Somerville (*2d pze.*)	17	10	5	32
Capt. Markham, S.M.R	14	6	7	27

The "Sons of St. Andrew" held their festival in celebration of the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and on the same night a banquet in honor of the same exalted personage was given by the Cosmopolitan Lodge. Full particulars of the latter gathering will be found in our Daily issue of this morning. We publish in another column the minutes of the last Meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 13th ultimo. A paper on the *Hieroglyphic Character of the Chinese written language*, was read by Mr. Jamieson, and some interesting discussion subsequently took place. On the 25th November, Mansfield, the Englishman charged with trading in arms with the insurgents, was brought before the Supreme Court, and having been bound over to appear again when called upon, was set at liberty. Stevens, Gerard and Watt, the men charged with the murder of Macdonald at Hankow, have been sent down to Shanghai, and now lie in the British Consular jail, awaiting trial.

In another column will be found the Minutes of a public Meeting held at Ningpo on the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of discussing the proposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council to open a branch of the Local Post Office at that port. It will be seen that the Ningpo community are averse to such a measure.

A Chinkiang correspondent informs us that the Imperialist camps have been removed from the vicinity of that port to the cities of Ch'u-chow fu and So-chien hsien.

From Kiukiang we learn that some trouble is caused through mandarins stopping the tea-boats in the interior and obliging the boatmen to become soldiers. Large transactions, however, take place for the American market. A boat proceeding from Kiukiang to the Moyune district was recently attacked by pirates. Two of the boatmen were killed and others severely wounded, and sycee to the value of Tls. 7,000 was made away with. Only one of the robbers had up to the 24th ultimo been captured.

Our Hankow correspondent informs us that the tea market is still scantily supplied, and the teamen continue firm in their demands. In consequence of the new regulations regarding the credit system, the import trade is almost at a standstill.

From the Shantung and Honan provinces we learn that the Nien-fei are mustering in great force and cause Tsêng Kuo-fan much trouble and annoyance. Indeed it is said that they have rendered that general's position extremely critical.

A report of the Tientsin Autumn Race Meeting will be found in another column.

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Minutes *of the eighteenth regular Meeting, held at the Society's Rooms, November 13th, 1865.*

Present:—Geo. F. Seward, Esq., *Vice-President*, in the Chair; C. Alabaster, Esq., *Secretary*; Rev. C. H. Butcher and J. J. Scherreschewsky; Doctors Johnston and Jones; Messrs. Wylie, Goodwin, Jamieson, Kingsmill, Robinson, Gamble, Dulcken and several others.

The minutes of the preceding Meeting having been read and confirmed, the gentlemen whose names stood on the list for election were balloted for and unanimously elected, viz., Sir Edmund Hornby, C. A. Winchester and S. Brenell, Esquires, *Resident*, and A. F. Marques Pereira, *Honorary*.

The following gentlemen were then proposed for election at the next meeting:—

Proposed by Mr. Alabaster, and seconded by Dr. Johnston:—

G. Hughes, Esq.,
J. Gilfillan, Esq.,
F. Youde, Esq.

Proposed by Mr. Kingsmill, and seconded by Dr. Jones:—

W. H. Gracie, Esq.,
Geo. R. Corner, Esq.

Proposed by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, and seconded by Mr Jamieson:—

Dr. Tyon.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Alabaster:—

Dr. Dunscombe.

Mr. Jamieson then proposed, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, the following gentlemen:—

As an *Honorary Member*:—H. E. Joze Rodrigues Coelho de Amaral, *Governor of Macao, and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M.F.M. for China, Japan and Siam*;

As a *Corresponding Member*:—Ensign Manuel de Castro Sampaio of the Macao Battalion.

The Chairman mentioned the receipt from London of a number of valuable works, for the selection of which the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Mayers of H. B. M. Consulate at Canton. He also stated that the Admiralty and Foreign Office had, at the suggestion of the President, most liberally presented the Society with ninety-six Blue-books and ninety-four Charts.

Mr. Jamieson suggested that as the funds of the Society were in a very gratifying state, some assistance should be offered to Mr. Gamble in bringing out an edition of the Chinese classics, printed with foreign type, which edition both the speaker and Mr. Gamble believed would have a large circulation among the natives.

After some discussion this was referred to the Council.

The Chairman announced the appointment of Mr. Kingsmill to the vacant office of Treasurer.

The Secretary then read a portion of Mr. Brown's translation of a Japanese MS relating to the imprisonment and death of the R. P. Jean Baptiste de Scheratti.

[As this paper will be published in the Society's *Journal*, it is unnecessary to summarise its contents.]

Mr. Jamieson read a paper on the *Hieroglyphic Character of the Chinese written language*.

[This paper will also be published].

The Rev. J. J. Scherreschewsky could not coincide in the view that the origin of the Chinese written language was purely hieroglyphic. It seemed to him impossible that ideas could exist without words, as one necessitated the other. He also pointed out that supposed phonetic differences are merely dialectical.

Mr. Wylie agreed with the general view taken by Mr. Jamieson, especially as to the Chinese characters having been originally hieroglyphic or ideographic, but he thought the value of native authorities in such investigations had been under-rated.

Mr. Goodwin pointed out the origin of all written languages, and explained the phonetic power of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, tracing the gradual change from pictorial to phonetic representations of ideas.

Mr. Dulcken observed that a discussion appeared incidentally to have arisen as to the origin of language. He submitted that it was quite as reasonable to suppose that men originally associated ideas with simple signs as with sounds, and that the remarks which had been made upon the latter hypothesis could not be held to overthrow the theory advanced by Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Sparrow Knight said that he believed it was *symbolic* rather than phonetic, which opinion he thought was held by all eminent Chinese scholars. As to the value of Chinese literature he said Dr. Morrison fifty years ago paid it a high compliment (as an *Asiatic* language) as also do the translations of "Bazin," Remusat, &c. He considered that the paper read was very instructive and lucid, and shewed considerable research, and he concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Jamieson. This was seconded by Mr. Kingsmill and carried unanimously.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Society to two very remarkable journeys through the interior made by a Mr. Bagley with the object of distributing copies of the Scriptures. Although not connected with any particular Mission he had succeeded in scattering no less than 13,000 volumes of the Bible through the different provinces which he had visited. In his first journey he left Peking for the great bend in the Yellow River, and having reached this point, he followed the course of the stream for about two hundred miles, finally crossing Shantung and reaching Chefoo. On the second occasion he started from Canton, and passing through portions of Kuangtung, Kuangsi and Hunan, had reached the Tung-ting lake. He thence proceeded up the Yang-tsze to the Min, following which he arrived at Chên-t'u, the capital of Szechuan. Thence he returned to the Northern boundary of Yunan, and reaching the river Wu, set out for Kuei-yang, the Capital of Kuei-chow. He was unable to reach this city, and was obliged to cross the mountains to the eastward in order to gain the river Yuan, through which he ascended to the Tung-ting lake. Thence he followed the Yang-tsze to Hankow and Shanghai. During this journey Mr. Bagley passed through fourteen provinces, and visited eleven capitals and thirty cities of the first rank, although he was alone and defenceless, having no recommendation but his passport, and no means of defraying his expenses except by the sale of his books. It was most satisfactory to find that such a journey—the most remarkable of modern times—could be made in safety.

The meeting then separated.

Minutes *of a public meeting held at the British Consulate, Ningpo, on the 27th day of November 1865, and convened for the purpose of discussing the proposal of the* Municipal Council *of Shanghai to open a branch of their* Local Post Office *at this port.*

Present,—W. H. Fittock, *H. B. M.'s Consul and Acting Consul for Denmark*, in the chair, M. Thomassin on the part of M. Simon, *H. I. M.'s Consul* E. C. Lord, *U. S. Vice-Consul*, J. Trueison, *Prussian Consular Agent*, Mr. Adams of Shanghai, J. Coit, G. M. Hart, J. Vinult, J. Peell, J. Hudson, J. Groth, Dr. Meadows, J. Cooke, W. Davidson, M. J. Sloman, C. Schmidt, A. N. Brown, Ernest Major, J. Morris and Wm. Rees.

Mr. Coit was requested to officiate as Secretary.

The Chairman in opening the business of the meeting said he had received, in common no doubt with others, a printed circular from Shanghai, dated 22nd November, from Mr. Alex. Johnston, Clerk to the Municipal Council at that port, in which he was informed that it was proposed to open a branch of the Local Post Office of Shanghai at this port, and that Mr. Adams, the Manager of the establishment at Shanghai, would avail himself of the opportunity of his being at Ningpo to call on him in order to make known the system intended to be pursued. Mr. Adams had accordingly called upon him and explained the proposed arrangements, but said he had found so much opposition that he should be glad if a public meeting could be held in order to ascertain what were the feelings of the majority of the community as to the project. This meeting had consequently been convened by the Consuls. And, just before assuming the chair, his (the Chairman's) attention had been drawn to the minutes of the Shanghai Municipal Council of November 10th, published in the *North-China Daily News* of November 14th, in which it was resolved that an office be opened at Ningpo. He, the Chairman, was not aware whether any correspondence had taken place between the members of Council at these two ports, but no doubt some of those present could enlighten the meeting on this head, and he would suggest that Mr. Adams be called upon to make known generally the system intended to be pursued.

Mr. Adams said he had been given to understand that a branch of the Local Post Office at Ningpo would be acceptable to all parties concerned, and that he had received instructions to come down and open such a branch, all the expenses of which would be borne by the head office at Shanghai, and that it was proposed to charge a rate of 5 cents on all single letters to or from that port. That the scheme was intended to embrace the Yangtze ports, as well as Ningpo, and he certainly thought that an arrangement of the kind would facilitate the despatch and receipt of correspondence, and likewise afford additional security for its safe delivery. He was sorry to find the idea was so unpopular among the community and he had referred to Shanghai for further instructions.

Mr. Davidson said for his part he considered the Municipal Council at Shanghai had acted with great discourtesy towards the Ningpo community in passing such a resolution without first consulting some of the members composing it, and that if such an establishment was to be availed of he thought the community should be guaranteed that a fair proportion of the postal receipts should go to the Local Municipal fund which was extremely in want of augmentation. He thought, moreover, that the Ningpo community was quite capable of managing its own affairs and he must scout the idea of any body of persons at Shanghai legislating for the local interests of Ningpo.

Some desultory conversation ensued, during which Mr. Adams said he believed some of the members of the community had been consulted as to the desirability of establishing the branch office which in the first instance, at all events, was not expected to pay its projectors.

Mr. Davidson said he believed he was the only person who had ever mooted the subject of a Local Post Office at Ningpo in correspondence with the office at Shanghai and that was some three years ago and then he found the views of the Shanghai Manager so illiberal towards the Ningpo community that he abandoned the idea.

Messrs. Brown, Hart, Morris and others expressed their opinion that the establishment of a Local Post Office would be a convenience, but considered that a portion of the revenue derived therefrom should be applied to local purposes.

The Chairman remarked that he thought it was to be regretted that the Shanghai Municipal Council should have passed their resolution to open a Post Office at Ningpo without in the first instance ascertaining the views of those interested, especially as he believed very little negotiation would have been necessary to have enabled them to come to some satisfactory arrangement, such, for instance, as the establishment of a Local Post Office by the Ningpo community to exchange correspondence for distribution with the Shanghai management, and for each office to retain the postage on all correspondence entrusted to it. This was only *an opinion*, for the matter had so recently been brought to his notice that he had not been able to give the project any very serious attention; but he hoped some satisfactory arrangement might still be effected, and he and his colleagues would be most happy to afford any assistance in their power to produce such a result, although of course it was not a subject calling particularly for official intervention.

Mr. Davidson then proposed and Mr. Coit seconded the following resolution:—

I.—That this community does not approve of the Resolution of the Municipal Council at Shanghai to establish a branch of their Local Post Office at Ningpo, the said resolution having been passed without any previous consultation with the residents at Ningpo as to whether such an institution would be acceptable or not.

Passed, two dissentients.

Proposed by Mr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Viault:—

II.—That the Residents of Ningpo will be glad to co-operate with the Shanghai Municipal Council if this can be done by establishing a Local Post Office of their own to act in conjunction with theirs, and that a committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain the best way of doing this for the mutual advantage of the two communities.

Should this negotiation not succeed, that the committee be requested to ascertain if a Local Post Office can be established at Ningpo independent of the Shanghai establishment, so as to produce a revenue to be applied to the augmentation of the Municipal Funds of the Port.

Passed, two dissentients.

Proposed by Dr. Meadows, seconded by Mr. Slomans:—

III.—That the Municipal Council of Ningpo be requested to select three of the members to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Passed unanimously.

The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and his colleagues.

W. H. Fittock,
Chairman.

F. Coit,
Hony. Secretary.

TIENTSIN RACES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Our Autumn Meeting took place on the 12th, 13th and 14th ultimo, the weather was as fine as could be desired, the course in fair order, and a large sprinkling of visitors both Foreign and Chinese rendered the scene more like the old country than many of our former meetings. The racing on the whole was excellent, the time superlatively good, and the ponies as they cantered passed the stand appeared of higher class than usual, which their performances did not belie.

First Day.

Tsze-chu-lin Stakes.—Value 75 Taels. Half a mile.

Mr. Waverley's *Envoy*,	1
Mr. Martin's *Blancmange*,	2
Mr. Waverley's *Mystery*,	3

Shortly after one o'clock the ponies accompanied the starter to the post, and after a little delay they with the exception of *Grey* got off well together. At the corner *Envoy* was let go and shot ahead several lengths, when he was eased, and won in a canter by five or six lengths. *Mystery* pulled up dead lame.

Town Plate.—Value 40 Taels. Once round. For hack Ponies.

Mr. Harris's *Nervous*,	1
The Union's *Rejected*,	2
Mr. Martin's *Ebony*	3

Rejected went away with a good lead which he maintained until half way round, when he was collared by *Nervous* who won easily. Time 3m. 5s.

Maiden Plate.—Value 100 Taels. One mile. For all Ponies which have never run in China.

The Union's *Paragon*,	1
Mr. Corduff's *Jack O'Lantern*,	2
Mr. Jackson's *Ringleader*,	3

The start unfortunately in this race was not as good as could have been wished, the above three ponies getting away with a tremendous lead in the same order as they came in, none of the rest of the field being able to recover the distance lost at the post. Time 2m. 21s.

Tientsin Cup.—Value 75 Taels. 2¼ miles.

Mr. Marshall's *Omnia in Omnibus*,	1
Mr. Jackson's *Touch and Go*,	2
Mr. Semper's *Donner*,	3

A capital race from beginning to end, *Touch and Go* and *Frame Work* leading up to the last half mile, where *Frame Work* shut up, *Touch and Go* continuing his lead to the distance post when *Omnia* challenged and won by a length. Time 6m. 29s.

Pei-ho Stakes.—Value 75 Taels. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Waverley's *Imposter*,	1
Mr. Jackson's *Ringleader*,	2
Mr. Martin's *Blancmange*,	3

An exciting race till within twenty yards of the Judge's box. It was impossible to distinguish which was leading, when *Impostor* made a rush and won cleverly by a neck. Time 1m. 40s.

Peking Cup.—Value 75 Taels. 1½ miles.

Mr. Marshall's *Omnia in Omnibus*,	1
The Union's *Paragon*	2
Mr. Corduff's *Jack O'Lantern*,	3

Paragon led all the way to the distance post when he was collared by *Omnia* who won pretty easily. Time 3m. 40s.

Fly-Away Stakes.—Value 50 Taels. 1½ miles across country.

Mr. Leinster's *Matadore*,	1
Mr. Waverley's *Sloe*,	2

Four ponies started, but only two went over the course, *Matadore* winning easily.

Second Day.

Kiachta Cup.—Value 75 Taels. One mile. Winners 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Corduff's *Jack O'Lantern*,	1
Mr. Corduff's *Sir Michael*,	2
Mr. William's *Blitz*,	3

A good race, *Jack O'Lantern* winning by a clear length, a neck separating the second and third ponies. Time 2m. 19s.

Roadsters' Plate.—Value 50 Taels. Twice round. For Hacks.

The Union's *Rejected*,	1
Mr. Harris's *Nervous*,	2
Mr. Martin's *Ebony*	3

Won pretty easily by *Rejected*. *Nervous* a good second. Time 6m. 56s.

Challenge Cup.—Value 100 Guineas. Two miles.

Mr. Jackson's *Touch and Go*,	1
Mr. Semper's *Donner*,	2
The Union's *Paragon*,	3

This race was the event of the day. *Touch and Go* went off at a rattling pace closely followed by *Donner*, which was kept up right through to the utter discomfiture and dismay of the jocks who were riding waiting races. Time 4m. 58s.

Mongol Cup.—Value 100 Taels. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Jackson's *Ringleader*,	1
Mr. Corduff's *Sir Michael*,	2
Mr. Marshall's *Omnia*,	3

This was a penalty race, former winners carrying 7 lbs extra. A very close race between *Sir Michael* and *Ringleader*, the latter just winning by a head. Time 2m. 58s.

Steeplechase.—Value 50 Taels. Over a cut course.

Mr. Leinster's *Matadore*,	1
Mr. Jugor's *Mr. Patch*,	2

Matadore was the only pony that got over the first jump, and went round winning at his ease. Mr. Patch's jockey, who had been thrown, remounted and going round most pluckily was placed second.

Consolation.—Value 30 Taels. One mile, for all beaten ponies.

Won by *Sir Michael*.

Third Day.

Tai Yuen Stakes.—Value 75 Taels. 3 miles.

Mr. Martin's *Blancmange*,	1
Mr. Semper's *Donner*,	2
Mr. Jackson's *Touch and Go*,	3

Touch and Go took the lead as usual and kept it until the last half mile, when *Donner* and *Blancmange* came up and raced home, the latter winning easily. Time 7m. 40s.

Trial Stakes.—Value 120 Taels. One mile, for all winners.

Mr. Waverley's *Imposter*,	1
The Union's *Paragon*,	2
Mr. Jackson's *Ringleader*,	3

This was the best race of the meeting. *Envoy*, *Jack o' Lantern*, and *Paragon* taking the lead, which they kept until within one quarter of a mile of the Judge's Box. *Imposter* who was hard held to that point was then let go and passing the others came in three or four lengths ahead. *Paragon* secured second place by half a length, the same distance dividing the third and fourth ponies. Altogether a splendid race. Time 2m. 18s.

A few private matches concluded the day's amusements.

Tientsin, 3rd November, 1865.

CHAO-CHOW FOO.

I have no doubt that a thrill of something like terror will run through most of your readers, Mr. Editor, when they see the above title. To think that once again a great part of the Paper is filled with the description of a Chinese city, an object of indifference if not abhorrence to most foreigners in China. And considering the way in which most accounts of travels in this country are written, especially those published in the foreign press, I am not surprised at the large number of intelligent beings who doggedly refuse to read anything with such a heading as, "Narrative of a journey to——," or, "Description of the city of——;" or in fact anything concerning travelling whatever. Far be it from me to pretend to more art than the rest of my fellow-scribblers, but surely I and every one else have a right to protest against six or seven columns filled with descriptions nearly allied to the following:—"Sept. 1st, passed a Custom-house, people on shore yelled out to us, probably to stop. Gave no answer. About 10 A.M. saw two large dogs and a little one on the bank. Large dogs barked! Saw mulberry trees in abundance; passed a lot of very dirty looking people. Anchored for the night near a joss-house that had been burnt by the Rebels. Sept. 2nd, saw some cows but could get no milk, passed through a very rich country to a town called Mi-hi (Chinese characters, that looks imposing), a town much injured by the Rebels. Had a severe pain in my toe. Boy went away and did not return till after dark. Had to scold him." Such is absolutely a précis of most of the travels in China as recorded in the pages of the *North-China Herald* and other foreign papers, and I ask any reasonable being can anything be less interesting or more monotonous. With this preface, and promising my readers that nothing after the manner of the above shall appear in my paper, I propose, being duly permitted, to narrate what happened to me and what I saw at the somewhat celebrated city of Chao-chow foo, celebrated, I should remark, only as being the last place in China that has held out against the admission of foreigners, although by the treaty it is an open port. The impregnability of the city has, however, at length been overcome and foreigners have actually dwelt several days within its walls. Here again I must reassure my trembling readers. I can easily make allowance for the *ennui* felt by them when informed in the narratives I have just been quoting that "the walls of the city of Mi-hi are 200 *li*, 3 *chang* and 2 *chih* in circumference and enclose little short of three million people." For my part I can only state that I am profoundly ignorant of the length of the Chao-chow walls, which are, by the way, exceedingly low and bad, and that I am as far from putting down the population of the city, large as it is, at "millions" as I was in the days of the rebellion from rushing into the absurd folly of numbering the people in the city and suburbs of Shanghai at above two millions, as half the intelligent foreigners did. It may, however, be as well to state that Chao-chow foo is a departmental city of which Swatow is the seaport, that foreigners have a treaty right to reside there if they wish it (may the shadow of him who first does so rash an act increase), and that the sovereign people, that is to say all the thieves, smugglers and rabble, having a most profound aversion to this arrangement, have hitherto efficiently kept the foreign devils out in spite of all authority, until the visit above mentioned.

It may here be stated that we in no wise forced ourselves upon this very agreeable people of Chao-chow foo; we were formally invited and taken to our destination in mandarin boats the lines of which were evidently originally copied from the grand wreck that once lay on Ararat. Many officers rejoicing in gilt and white buttons accompanied us who, seen by the dim light of their lanterns, divided their time most equitably between opium and heavy feeding. But inasmuch as whenever we moved from beneath the covering of our vessel and made ourselves visible, these officers instantly forsook their employment, whether narcotic or alimentary, rushed forward with joined hands and made us most profound obeisances, we soon gave up exciting their attention and resigned ourselves to such comforts as the interior of the boat contained.

In long rough chairs, across a sandy desert, exactly as if approaching a miniature Cairo, did we draw near the unknown city where brickbats and much yelling are the salutations usually accorded to people obnoxious to the lower but governing classes. I don't know, gentle reader, whether you formed your primitive ideas of China, long before you dreamt of coming out, from rice pictures, fans, and the willow-pattern plate, as I did. If this was the case you will agree with me that when the British Government so liberally accorded a national flag to China, the willow pattern ought to have been the device, nay it ought to have been the great seal of China. I never look at a view in China, or a group of Chinese, without being reminded of it. So it was going into Chao-chow across the little Sahara that extends from the South gate to the river's bank. The trees, temples, bridges and birds were all like those depicted on the well known plate. I don't say that you who hereafter approach Chao-chow looking only for dollars, may not require the eye of faith to see all this, but I am speaking to those whose artistic appreciation is as yet uncorrupted by Mammon. A large body of "braves," with magnificent banners, long spears, and utterly useless matchlocks, walked with us, not without shouting and howling, through the suburb, South gate and official quarter, to the Governor's residence, where the usual salute announced to the fragrant mob that they had been deceived, and that the "devils" were inside the Taotai's sanctuary without broken heads or the division of a vertebra. In fact Chinese cunning had worked wonders. In all former attempts by foreigners to get to the city their boats always made for the gate beyond the bridge. On this bridge the antagonistic populace used to stand, after having loosed the coping-stones ready for dropping into any thing foreign that passed beneath. The vagabonds had such an undoubted "coign of vantage" up "top side," with their coping-stones ready, over the wretched boats "bottom side" with no defence whatever, that the question of passing, and with it the entry into the city, was always politely yielded, not, however, on one occasion, until a stone had dropped clean through the bottom of one of the foreigners' cargo-boats, urged on its destructive mission by the grinning populace above. On the present occasion A-chong and A-pih, with their kinsmen, were waiting on the bridge as usual, with the unanswerable stones ready. The reported advent of foreigners had made it quite a little holiday for them. Poor fellows, they were egregiously gulled; the foreigners came not. The Brigadier's and the Prefect's guards were there, but the foreigners had gone in on the other side. So A-chong and A-pih went their way to earn their daily rice otherwise than by throwing stones at the "Brethren from afar," restraining, however, their rage only for use on another occasion.

Every one knows what a Chinese yamên is like by this time. They are all built after the same model and like all other celestial institutions, are all fast going to decay. The oldest tablet I could find in our quarters at Chao-chow was dated the 2nd year of Tao-kwang (44 years ago), not a very old date for a public building, but then the material employed in its erection is almost entirely wood. The counterpart of the pavilion in which we lived can be seen on the willow plate. As in that representation, it was fixed on piles over a fine sheet of water wherein large water-lilies and little fishes abounded. There, too, were to be seen elegant egrets, walking from leaf to leaf, catching at the passing prey with their powerful yellow beaks, and caring but little for our presence, as we were, I am happy to say, of that gentle disposition which thinks it not quite polite to use guns in a Chinese gentleman's private garden. Such wonderful trees cast their shadows over the walks and bridges and canal work. What events of more importance have they not seen than the advent of that couple of foreigners peacefully reclining among their roots and causing the smoky fragrance of cigars to ascend fleecily to their graceful branches. They don't date from Tao-kwang but from the reigns of dynasties long since faded into the twilight of Mythus, and have tranquilly waved their glossy leaves over a hundred scenes of murder and strife, spreading, as they now spread, an indescribable air of stillness and peace over the gardens and ponds and pavilions around them. But no peace was ours. From morning till night, from our arrival till our departure, one continued stream of Excellencies, Worships and Honors, red buttons, blue buttons, white buttons, and gentlemen wearing caps with no buttons at all, came pouring in. They were all clothed in the beautiful Chinese official costume and moved slowly and gracefully as becomes those charged with the Government of the people, presenting a not unpleasing contrast to the fidgety-looking unmeaning dress of the foreigners. One lot had hardly departed when the firing of guns announced the arrival of another, and so on the live-long day. What bows and clumsy speeches were made, and how sick and tired both sides were of it! "Will your Excellency please take a seat?" "How dare I, the insignificant one, sit in the presence of so distinguished an officer?" "Pray do." "I dare not!" And so on with much entreaty and pulling and pushing, and with a continual sound of *tso, tso, tso*, all, with a conventional grin of satisfaction not really felt, got into their wrong places at last, and then came the dreary old story of "how propitious of Heaven that your honorable kingdom protects our insignificant kingdom," and how they "the little ones" and the "no use ones" had nothing to set before the honorable foreign Excellencies worthy of their acceptance, and how impossible it must be for us to eat of the "meagre fare" spread before us. Then there was a consultation in a low voice which I, "the little one," soon discovered to mean a heavy Chinese dinner, which luckily I can eat and somewhat enjoy. Then more talk about deeds done by honorable foreigners against pirates, and a close inspection of our garments resulting in unbounded admiration for our clothes and dismal depreciation of their own "rags;" after which there was a general rise, with much loud spitting and clumsy hand-taking, which some fiendish ex-boy had possibly informed them was our mode of salutation, bows and saalums, and then, meherclue! another batch, consisting of the surrounding gentry innocent of that delightful language murmured at Peking, smelling very strongly and walking clumsily in their unaccustomed robes. They of course were entirely overcome with the awe-inspiring presence of the lofty foreigners, which conquest on our part was only observable by an increased amount of coughing and spitting on theirs. Then in solemn silence the folding doors were gradually opened and a wiry looking old man, apparently very infirm, and supported by mandarins, was slowly marched in. This was the head of the gentry, who sixty years before had taken his first degree, and now in his ninetieth year wore a blue button. "Infirm as he was," we were informed, "he had come a very long distance to do homage to the distinguished foreign guests although he had not previously left his house for a number of years." He was dropped down on us like a *deus-ex-machinâ*, to induce us to hurry out of the city, "as the mob were infuriated, and even he, old and venerable as he was, could no longer in any way control them." It was painful to see him dragging his weary old body to the gate on his way out, but I think I detected an undue amount of activity in the old heathen as soon as he thought the doors were closed and he was beyond our ken; as for his coming so far to see us, that was a little fiction, pardonable enough in Chinese diplomacy, as he lived next door to the Taotai. So his mission failed.

Then came the dinner with ours spread out on an upper table in case we could not enjoy the "meagre fare." First the mandarins all took off their official robes and assumed bibs and tuckers lest unctuous morsels, forsaking their capacious mouths, should stray on to and defile their delicate satin dresses. This arrangement completed, all proceeded to make an excellent and prolonged repast from dishes at once greasy, gelatinous and farinaceous. Occasional compliments were spoken through the pork, shark's fin and sea-slug, but the operation being difficult was not often attempted. Once a venturesome Tartar said he would like to taste our honorable food. I gave him politely a fragment of salt junk. He never asked for any more! Not a little amusement was caused by pulling crackers with sugar-plums in them. Our hosts were welcome to the crackers and the plums inside, but politeness was converted into cruelty when they requested translations of the mottoes. How was I to give any possible satisfaction to a Tartar Brigadier, or do any justice to the original, in translating such stuff as,

If you love me as you say
Please to name the wedding day.

At length came the tea and the five dishes on the table at the same time which announced, to our infinite relief, that dinner was over. As the mandarins went slowly away I could see that their hearts were heavy within them. The devils were in the city; when would they leave it again, obstinate and self-willed as they are? Politeness forbad the mention of our departure on the first day of our visit; in fact if I, "the little one," had believed that which was told me, which however I did not, the intense joy caused by our arrival had stifled all other emotion in the breasts of our hosts. Even the departure of every one did not in any way signify peace to us, for until we were fairly in bed came red cards and presents of eggs, oranges and other fruits. Messages, too, on every possible subject were poured into our reluctant ears. In the morning, before we could dress, the mandarins, still in official costume, began pouring in. Their game was to get rid of us. All told long stories about the turbulence of the mob and what exceeding danger we were in should we delay our departure. Declining to be convinced we roamed about the large straggling gardens from the mounds of which could be seen glimpses of the city and mountains beyond, but we could not get out of reach of red cards, for go where we might we were sure to be followed by runners with some message or the announcement of some arrival. As time wore on things began to look desperate. Placards and proclamations were brought in which had been found on the walls. One pretended to have been issued by us and was a specious oily document. It told our friends the mob that our intentions were single and pure, that all questions concerning right of residence should be put aside and that we politely begged of them to assemble in front of the Taotai's yamên to hear us preach the gospel and to get some dollars we were anxious to distribute among them. This interesting document bore date 2,081. Another document was far more to the purpose:—"To-day two devils have entered the city, a hundred more are coming to-morrow. Their rapacity is inordinate, they will swallow the empire. Let us shut out shops and unitedly assail the devils." Now this last is what I call an honest document, and the fellow who issued it was undoubtedly a plain-spoken ignorant vagabond who would enjoy a run after a devil before all amusement this earth affords; but as for the coward who wrote the first, he was a sneak, one of those who stand on the outside of a crowd where no danger menaces their retreat and from there timidly throw little stones. He certainly wanted to take a mean advantage of us. Fancy our preaching the "joyful sound" to the seething mob! I know the kind of "joyful sound" I should like to have assailed their ears with. I don't know why, but it is very irritating to be mistaken for a parson.

At length joy illuminated the faces of the Taotai and the other Excellencies, Worships and Honors, for the Barbarians had elected to depart. How quickly were the preparations made and how fluently flattering speeches were poured out concerning our courage, grandeur and ability. Once seated in our chairs gongs were stricken, guns were fired, and as discordant music stole down from the lofty orchestra, the gates were thrown open and we were in the presence of the mob,—and such a mob! Swaying to and fro like a huge wave, crowding and crushing wherever a glimpse of our procession could be obtained, was seen the sovereign people, steaming and perspiring and pushing one another as if fighting a genuine Darwinian battle for dear superiority and existence. As the "honorable guests" showed themselves a yell broke forth, not of congratulation or astonishment but such as one would only expect to hear when passing down Ludgate Hill on the morning of the execution of a more than ordinarily interesting murderer. It was given as if by signal. Those who before had been bending, even kneeling to see us all at once, threw back their heads and howled. A chorus of dogs baying the moon make music compared to the prolonged shout which greeted our public appearance in Chao-chow. What a fortune a dentist ought to make in that city, if I may judge who have had a good view of the interior of half the mouths in the place. With continued roaring from the people and screaming from our guard, and many gongs, we got into the narrow streets which had been kept clear for us and were strictly guarded. Here we could see something of the shops, which looked poor and dirty, and contained principally fish, fruit, poultry and ducks that had already been or were waiting to be flattened out, second-hand clothes, bottles, and tubs of blood from pigs that had died in the morning. Several of the shops had been taken as private boxes wherein respectable gentlemanly old fellows, with their families and their men-servants and maid-servants, waited gravely to catch a view of the strangers that were within the gates. As we passed all heads were bent low and eyes stared their utmost, and then, lo! we had passed by and our admirers returned to their accustomed places, let us hope all the wiser and better for the gratification of their curiosity. With only occasional rushes from the impatient mob who at cross streets and open places had mustered in great force, we passed through the East gate, where a strong guard was stationed, into the dangerous suburb beyond. This gate was the dirtiest place I have seen for many a long day. I don't know what the gates of Judæan cities may have been like, but I certainly should dearly like to see my best enemy sitting for half an hour in the East gate of Chao-chow.

In the suburb all the shops were closed and the whole populace gave their undivided attention to the foreigners. Here the salutations of "foreign dogs and devils" were disagreeably varied by the discharge of brickbats from the city walls and hidden places, and one or two rushes which meant the overturning of our chairs, a termination of our journey which our strong guard alone prevented. At last a sharp turn to the left brought us to the famous bridge along which we were hurried to our boats. There the mob was in full force. On the walls and housetops, covering the extensive sands and crowding up to their middle in the river, on boats and piers, in fact on every visible available spot, were found the Great Unwashed of Chao-chow foo. Some had good clothes, some bad, and the greater half no clothes at all, but all were most cordially united in their show of detestation to foreigners. What a horrible sight it is to look at thousands and thousands of lustreless eyes, eyes like those of a codfish, all staring with full intensity at you, and that intensity expressing undoubted and unmitigated hatred. Dante forgot that punishment in the *Inferno*; a very little of it would drive one mad on earth. Then from far and near came once more that horrible yell that has chilled the heart of many a stout criminal on the scaffold that was never chilled before. A prolonged howl with hissing in it coming from the unsavory throats of the dirty thousands. Had we got into their clutches, and the smallest accident would inevitably have placed us in their power, I have no hesitation in saying that we should have been so frightfully torn and mangled that our best friends would have failed to recognise our fragments. It certainly was a relief to get into our boats, a relief to us and the officials of our escort who grinned and chin-chinned and looked dreadfully hot and overcome; but as for the fragrant sovereign people, they still crowded round and howled and threw stones until we were beyond the reach of not only their missiles but their noise.

But it is now the custom to believe the Chinese incapable of any act of hostility towards foreigners, or of anything bad. Like the King of England a Chinaman can do no wrong. Had we been caught and decapitated, or otherwise murdered, your paper, Mr. Editor, would not have been wanting in letters defending the long suffering people of this happy land, and the tacit verdict of the world would have been "serve us right," although our visit to Chao-chow was in accordance with a treaty right and a matter of duty. I remember how ingeniously the violence of the "braves" at the Riverine ports after the opening of the Yangtsze was defended in your paper. Those defenders when they visited Hankow or Kiukiang undoubtedly went protected like boxes of treasure, and never saw a brave in dangerous proximity. Had one of the worthies whose cause they so ably defended only hit them on the small of the back with a brickbat, as I was once hit, how different would their song have been! So in case there is treason in this paper, I had better say what can be said in defence of the mob and make my peace. Perhaps Achong, Apih and their clansmen, when they forsake their ordinary avocations of thieving, smuggling, yamên-loitering or petty shop-keeping, and take their stand on the Chao-chow foo bridge, have individually no intention of killing or even injuring the coming foreigner, who to them is merely a devil come to fill his pockets as best he can. (Building churches, buying land or erecting custom-houses seems by the proclamations, the three objectionable modes in which this is to be effected.) Curiosity is the motive which induces our friends in the first place to move out, and an idea of fun urges them to move the coping-stones; if in their fall these missiles do smash a foreigner why the fun is all the more intense. And can they, poor ignorant heathen, be greatly held to blame? Do not we, with our vaunted civilisation,—but oh! let me stop. There is the clue for a defence of the Chao-chow mob; their defenders and admirers in England and China can easily spin out the story as they have done before for other mobs. The arguments used on these occasions are always so wicked and foolish that I should lose all patience were I to go on with them. So let me finish the subject by requesting those who think my account of a Chao-chow reception at all exaggerated, or who have any doubt as to the intentions of the delightful inhabitants of that city, simply to put in an appearance on the bridge leading from the East gate there. If they only live to tell the story it will, I have no doubt whatever, be infinitely more intense in its lively terrors than mine has been. One fact deserves consideration. The expulsion of foreigners, in spite of orders from Peking and the Viceroy, has now become at Chao-chow the local national festival, and every visit attempted by strangers, until some have publicly and safely resided there, will be a new victory for the rabble. The anti-foreign feeling will at last become so strong that we shall be unable to accomplish what we can do easily enough now if properly attempted—establish our right of public residence there, without firing a shot. Is the work to be done now, or is this little evil to be allowed so to spread, that at length the fate of Chao-chow will be even that of a more insignificant Canton? *Seer Green.*

DIARY OF A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE IN 1862-63.

By Ernest M. Satow, Esq., B A., London, of H.M.C.S. in Japan.

(Chinese & Japanese Repository.)

Continued from o. 800.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL AT MARSEILLES.

XII. France—Marseilles.—*3rd month, 5th day. Fine: north wind.*—To-day we sped on northwards under steam alone, and the ship rolled a little less violently than the day before; passed four or five vessels. At two o'clock we entered some half mile into the harbour of Marseilles, and cast anchor. The mouth of this harbour opens to the south-west; it is a very large bay, and the opposite shores are about 2¼ miles apart; the whole circuit is more than 12 miles. On the left side of the harbour is an embankment built of stone, about 700 or 800 yards long; and all the ships which enter the harbour, both large and small, anchor inside of this. On the right side is a battery, built out into the middle of the harbour, with a cove behind it 700 or 800 yards square, where there is a forest of masts. The ships at anchor in both places must, I think, come altogether to about 1,400 or 1,500 sail.

Shortly after four o'clock the three Imperial Envoys landed, and were saluted with 15 guns from a battery on shore. We passed the battery 700 or 800 yards from the ship, and, after crossing the cove, arrived at the pier. A little rain now fell, but that did not prevent the natives from assembling for a space of 600 or 700 yards along the bank to see our countrymen, just as they did before in other places. Immediately on gaining the shore, we got into carriages drawn by horses, and, entering the town, came, after a short distance, to the inn called the *Koroni Hotera* (Crown Hotel.)

3rd month, 6th day. Fine: therm. 64°.—This place is one of the best ports in the Mediterranean Sea, and, therefore, the streets are crowded, and the dwellings (*lit.* men's smoke) close together. There are certainly many rich merchants. The houses in the town are built of brick or stone, and are mostly four or five stories high; but I also saw a few big houses which had as many as six or seven. The population is said to be about 250,000. The hotel was four stories in height, and had more than 90 rooms. The cookery was extremely good; there were perch and two other kinds of fish, besides cuttle-fish: in fact, a great many varieties of fish were served up.

We left the hotel to-day, and went away to a pier about two miles to the north, and, having come to a place where our baggage was being unloaded from the ship, an officer in authority came forward and said: "I am called Basukar, and I live in Burechi Street. I have just received orders from the Government to look after the baggage of the Japanese Imperial Envoys, and am now receiving it from the ship, and will straightway carry it to a government warehouse. If there are any broken boxes, I will either mend them or cause new ones to be made; you need not be concerned about the baggage." So having made a few polite speeches, we returned to our lodging. On the road to it there were some tall chimnies, higher than the roofs of the houses, and upon asking what these were, we were told steam-factories. We turned aside to one of these houses with chimnies, which was a sugar-factory, five stories high. In the very bottom were 10 large vessels, in which the crushed-out juice of the sugar-cane was being boiled, and made into sugar. It was then gradually pulled up by machinery through the other stories, where it is bleached; in the very highest of all it is made very white and hard and fine. Having hurriedly seen this, we returned to our lodgings.

3rd month, 7th day. Fine: therm. 60°.—A little before ten o'clock we left our lodgings in carriages drawn by horses; there were crowds of spectators in the streets. For our protection, 30 cavalry and about 500 foot-musketeers guarded the road We went southwards for about a mile, and arrived at the railway terminus. Here we entered the waiting-room, a place about 16 yards by 60, where having rested a little, we shortly mounted into the train. Immediately it set off like lightning to the west, and came out upon the country after about three miles. Here we saw peaches, plums and pears in full blossom. After this, there were villages along the road, then fields and gardens; or else we passed through a tube pierced in the bowels of a hill; then we saw a lake three or four miles square. Here there was a high mountain with snow piled on the top, and then two or three little ones connected together; next a river, 40 or 60 yards wide, crossed by a stone bridge; then a high mountain, on the top of which was a wonderful rock, with a big hole cut in it: in fact, resembling the pierced rock of Yuriwaka, which is to be seen on the *Kisokaido*[*] in our own country. The beans and wheat in the fields were still green; I also saw *wakamera* trees, and some very like the camphor-tree. The flower of the cherry, of which there were a good many to be seen in different places, is very different from ours. We stopped several times by the way, for refreshment, but did not descend from the carriages in which we were travelling. The train only stopped to take in coal and water, and that oil might be applied to the axles of the wheels.

XIII. Lyons.—At four o'clock we arrived at the Lyons stopping-place, 88 miles from Marseilles. The roof of it, 40 yards broad and 120 long, was entirely covered with glass; upon the front of it was a clock 6 or 7 ft. across, inside of which a light is kindled at night. From this place we entered the streets, riding in carriages; spectators crowded together along the roadside.

At six o'clock we arrived at the *Goranto Hotera*, a mile and a half way in the town. This lodging place was a large house five stories high built entirely of stone. There were pillars of polished stone, as big round as four men, and the walls were made of the same material; the beauty and splendour of the rest may be judged of from this. There were about 100 apartments, and among all the houses we had hitherto passed through there was none to equal this.

The woven productions of this place are the most famous under heaven. The population is crowded; great merchants and rich people are numerous. The town is pure and clean, and the streets are about 16 yards wide. A broad river runs through them, which is certainly convenient for water transport. The population is said to be 400,000.

3rd month, 8th day. Fine: therm. 60°.—To-day being Sunday, the trains did not depart, so we stopped in this place. The French flag was hung over the upstairs balcony of the inn, so that spectators gradually collected, and made two lines down the street before the door; there was a great murmuring and confusion in this broad place.

3rd month, 9th day. Fine: therm. 60°.—A little after eight o'clock we left the hotel in horse-carriages, and came to the same steam-carriage road stopping-place at which we had arrived two days before. There were at the sides separate places for people to assemble in, according to the direction in which they were going. We went into one, and rested a little; after a short time we got into the train, and immediately set off like lightning in a southern direction. Suddenly we passed a river, and entered a tube road about two miles long; having issued from this, we set off northwards, and came out into the country. After passing the tunnel, the road lay along the side of the river Fudé (Saone?). which is about 80 or 100 yards wide. After this, there were stopping-places, villages, open country, tube roads, rivers, and forests of various trees. There were also broad plains, extending right up to the hill; green waves of wheat, cherry and pear orchards in full blossom. This appearance of spring is most delightful to the traveller. In the 200 miles which we travelled this day there were no other noteworthy objects, wherefore I have condensed the account of them.

XIV. Paris.—A little after six o'clock we arrived at the Paris head of the steam-carriage road, and immediately took horse-carriages to the Louvre Hotel, in Louvre Street. This lodging-house is situated on a broad place opposite the castle. It is 60 yards broad by 120 long, and the rooms surround a court in the centre: it is five stories high, and is built of brick. The outer circuit is let in shops, and every kind of merchandise is there provided. There is a gateway in each of the four sides, and the guests ride in their carriages straight into the central court. In the inner circuit are wine-shops, a ball-game place (billiards), and a place where carriages are hired out. All around under the eaves are arranged copper-coloured pots, with trees or flowers planted in them. Right above this court is a high roof covered with glass, in order to let in light. At the principal front of the house are stone steps, with an iron balustrade, on the side of which are several hundred plants and flowers of various sorts. From this ascending gradually by a winding staircase, we come into a wide room, which, as well as the stone stairs, is covered with a beautiful carpet. Right and left of this are the apartments, with a strong lock on the outside, and a number written over every door. All the floors are just the same. In every room a fine carpet is spread over the floor, and there is a carved cornice round the ceiling, in the centre of which was a flower-shaped gilt dish-like thing moulded in relief, and from its heart a clean glass lamp, in the shape of a garlic flower, hanging by a single strong cord. Upon the walls, which were covered with flowered paper or with chintz, were hung gilt-framed bright mirrors opposite to each other, or else pictures of landscapes, men, flowers, and animals. Before the glass was a basin for washing the face and teeth, and in the glass windows were a thick and thin curtain, hung so that the room could be darkened or made light at pleasure. On one side was a marble fireplace, with flowered iron sides, and on the shelf above it a beautiful and wonderful clock ornamented with gold or precious stones, and a pair of crockery flower vases, or else copper images of heavenly spirits and wild beasts, were placed. The bed had red silk curtains hanging from it, and mattresses stuffed with hair piled up, over which blankets were spread. Above the bed by the wall was a bellrope (*lit.* new proclaiming-cord), provided for calling the servants. At one side of the room there was a clothes-horse of *shitan* wood. A great many mirrors were hung about, and in the centre was a round table of purple *shitan* wood, or else of several kinds of fine stone inlaid, and others with articles of snail and tortoise-shell on them. There were also chairs covered with gold cloth.

Besides these, there was the united eating-place, where the guests, divided according to the amount of hotel money they paid, took their meals together. At one place 300 assembled, and below that 100, 50, or 30 sat together. The wines were chiefly barley-wine (beer), red and white grape wine (champagne), brandy (*lit.* fiery wine), cinnamon wine, anise wine, and cherry and peach wine (liqueurs). For food, there was bread in many slices, and soup in platefuls, with vermicelli, rice, or beans in it, fish (dried, boiled, or fried in oil), birds' flesh (boiled, fried in oil, or roasted), beef and mutton (fried in oil, boiled, or roasted), *rocan* (bacon), which is the flesh of pork boiled and dried, the Chinese call it *hotui* (fire thigh, or ham); cow's milk, which is drunk mixed with tea or *cahi* (coffee); cheese, which is produced from cow's milk, and hardened, and eaten in shavings, with bread; boiled beans; Jangatara[*] potatoes, of which the skin is peeled off; they are then boiled and eaten with salt; cucumbers and melons: these latter are shaped like the *mankwa*, and taste just like the large water-melon. For fruit, there were apples, oranges, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, dried grapes, figs, walnuts, and several kinds of sweetmeats made of *casteira*,[†] and others of ice: the ice is stored up even in summer, and most excellent and capital sweetmeats are made of it. Besides these things, there were pepper, salt, sugar, vinegar, oil and soy put in glass bottles, for use with herbs. In all the western countries the eating is, for the most part, just like this, in greater or smaller quantities, and I have, therefore, not noticed it in the case of other places.

Besides this, there was an assembling-room, a very broad and large place, in the centre of which was a table covered with the newspapers (*lit.* new-heard papers), which are issued daily everywhere; maps, pictures of landscapes, persons and beasts, with correct drawings of many kinds of new inventions, and even the cards of the hotel (*lit.* inviting-tickets). This place is for the visitors to amuse themselves in.

Upstairs there are bathrooms, about 6 ft. broad and 18 long. Under the wall is an oval pan of iron, 6 ft. by 3; in the centre of the room a broad piece of western cloth was spread. In the side of the wall were two screw handles, shaped like a duck's neck: one gives out hot water, and the other cold, so that you can have the bath hot according to your liking. By the side a bellrope is hung, convenient for calling the servants whilst in the bath. There is also a bookshelf, and a nail for hanging the watch on. A piece of soap in a little basin was placed by the side. Above was a mirror 2 ft. high by 3 broad; and, besides that, another, about 1½ ft by 2, placed on a stand, before which lay a brush and comb. There were altogether 20 such bathrooms in a line. After bathing, there was a room for resting in, where a table was covered with a great many newspapers.

At the very bottom of the house were cellars, in which all sorts of wine and eatables were stored up; and kitchens, in which the food was prepared, and made to taste well; there was also a public eating-room here, a laundry, and tailors' shops. About 18 girls attended to all the duties of the house which women undertake. The whole number of apartments is more than 900. At night a great many gas-lamps are lighted, for candles and oil are scarcely used. In building this hotel, 1,400,000 francs were spent (one franc is about six and a half mommé of our money).

In front of the hotel is a broad space, from which roads go in all directions. Every day, from the earliest hour, 10 carriages collect here, and, drawing up in line, await the guests: gradually those who are going away come to this and hire them. One or two persons can ride in each, and there are assembling carriages (omnibuses), which hold 20. Soon after eight o'clock in the morning these carriages disperse to the four quarters; and there are others which come to set people down. Up to the end of the day there is no stoppage in the supply, and the place might be called the "terminus" for the horse-carriages.

The streets are mostly straight, and at right angles to each other; the habitations close together, and generally five stories high, all built of brick. In most of the western countries the houses are built with windows pierced in the walls; but in Paris it is different: there is very little wall, and all the wares in the shops are exposed outside in glass windows, which look particularly beautiful at night. In the streets there is a space about 16 yards wide for vessels to go to and from, and on both sides, under the eaves of the houses, cut stone is placed, 9 or 12 ft. broad, for foot-passengers to walk upon. At every 8 yards by the side of the road is an iron lamp-post; and at night glass lamps are placed at the edge of the eaves of the houses, and, as the light is placed in the lamp-posts also, the street is as bright as in broad daylight. At every 300 or 400 yards is a round or eight-sided pillar, about 15 ft high and 4 in diameter, in which a lamp is lighted at night.

The streets are thus beautiful, and the dress of men and women fine and handsome. Truly this may be called the greatest place for pleasure by far in the whole world, and all the western countries take the fashion in everything, down to the making of clothes even, from it. In a western newspaper which we got afterwards we saw that the expenses of the Japanese ambassadors, while stopping in this city, were from 45,000 to 50,000 francs (about 4,830 to 5,311 cobangs of our money).

3rd month, 10th day. Fine: therm. 65°.—To-day the "morning sun" flag was hoisted over the hotel; every body rested himself, and no one went out at all.

3rd month, 11th day. Cloudy: therm. 65°.—To-day the three Imperial Envoys went in a carriage, shortly after four o'clock, to the offices of the Government. After leaving the hotel they entered the palace, and went through the enclosure for 400 or 500 yards, till they came to a bridge over a river 60 yards wide. Having crossed this, they kept along the bank for 700 or 800 yards, and then turned to the left, where are the Government buildings.

(*To be continued*).

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[*] *Kisokaido*, one of the great highroads of Japan.

[*] A corruption of Jacatra, a village of Java, on the site of which the present town of Batavia is built; potatoes were first brought thence to Japan by the Dutch.

[†] This is sponge-cake; the Japanese learnt to make it from the Portuguese, who called it *pan de castilla*.—*Trans.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY
BLACK LEAD, &C.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Glass and Emery
Paper, and Glass Cloth.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*
15jn-66 o-a-w 627 July 15th, 1865.

AMMUNITION.
Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges
for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road,
London, W.C.
(Wholesale Only).
24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

MORE CURES OF CONSUMPTIONS COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS,
BY
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. C. Ward, stationer, &c., Market-place, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, May 27th, 1863.—"The cures of consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the chest and lungs, are regularly occurring. One person in Liversedge, a village adjoining this town, named James Richardson, who has been an asthmatical man for nearly twenty years, declares that they are worth £1 a box (using his own words). He feels quite a new man through this truly valuable medicine." Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breast and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s per box. Sold by all druggists.
tf (3) 532 October 29th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.
NAMES OF COLOURS
Magenta, Roseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1 5.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alnguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,—Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.
Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest.—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anemia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine*, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Leras's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

Internal or Local.
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT and Co.,—Paris.

This new remedy is prepared from the leave of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great, majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—
In Paris,—Grimault & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. da Silva e Souza.
In Singapore,—R. Jamie.
And every good druggist.
tf 644 30th September, 1865.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.
A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.
PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.
Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair, which it renders silky and abundant.

Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume, and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpasine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Miguot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white, composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for Pinaud the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions.
Principal Wholesale Establishment, 298 Rue St. Martin. } Paris.
Principal Retail Establishment, 30 Boulevard des Italiens } Paris.
General Depot in Shanghai, at
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
tf 645 30th September, 1865.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.
To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1866.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN STREET, LONDO
TRADE MARK—B & B
Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.
This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.
⁂ As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.
t-a-m—6ja-66 565

CHARLES F. MOORE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TIENTSIN.
9de 636 Sept. 1st, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER
AND BAKERS,
BRADE AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, near THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," DECEMBER 2, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1st, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	169766.47	...	...	...	...	169766.47	919.50	713.13	11683.69	4634.35	36.48	1653.77	3715.92	10074.83	32762.67
Whitehall, ...	Nov. 18	London,	5331.38	...	...	...	...	5331.38	...	...	740.82	293.61	8.28	68.62	329.91	1169.10	2610.34
Invincible, ...	" 20	"	4832.58	...	...	...	...	4832.58	...	450.57	325.75	316.44	...	94.93	152.20	283.63	1623.52
Horsa, ...	" 22	"	5986.46	...	...	...	...	5986.46	...	...	358.76	194.09	...	10.38	169.19	364.05	1096.47
			185916.89	...	...	...	...	185916.89	919.50	1163.70	13109.02	5468.49	44.76	1827.70	4367.22	11891.61	38093.00

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	3425.17	...	...	51.30	8733.75	12210.22	20.58	169.64	...	975.89	..	...	...	...	1157.11
Corea, ...	Nov. 24	Tientsin,	729.20	...	...	...	2489.57	3218.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poyang, ...	" 27	Hongkong,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291.09	...	...	...	...	291.09
...	...	....	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11223.32	15428.99	20.58	160.64	...	1266.98	...	...	...	..	1448.20

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report......	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	18034.09	3742.83	528.77	2314.70	3704.03	4061.87	34357.72
Queen of the Forth,	Nov. 18	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334.89	3294.34	715.16	49.33	336.30	836.79	1190.00	6756.81
Lucy E. Ashby,	" 22	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1404.78	359.68	79.43	161.75	212.55	273.06	2491.25
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	334.89	22733.21	4817.67	657.53	2812.75	4753.37	5524.93	43605.78

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	30495	21234.94	28	26.43	30523	21261.37	67	67.38	3867	...		18.53	888	1580.48	....	
Whitehall, ...	Nov. 18	Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		28	49.82	....	
Ganges, ...	"	"	13	10.40	...	...	13	10.40	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
Horsa, ...	22	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		61	210.45	....	
			30508	21245.34	28	26.43	30536	21271.77	67	67.38	3867	...		18.53	977	1840.75	....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	5990	4763.20	1	0.87	5991	4764.09	129	99.56	1269	....	8	13.74	8	14.50		156.86
Singapore, ...	Nov. 8	Marseilles	34	26.69	40	33.90	74	60.59		......	...	....		....		....		....
			6024	4789.89	41	34.77	6065	4824.68	129	99.56	1269	......	8	13.74	8	14.50		156.86

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	JAPAN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	31,417	2,227	1,767	24,373	766	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	60,850
Oriflamme, ...	Nov. 23	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
Poyang, ...	... 27	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
E. W. Seyburn, ...	... 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
Finzel, ...	... 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Marion, ...	... 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
		...	...	...	32,420	2,227	1,767	24,670	766	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	62,225

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.	*Malwa.* Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Turkey.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	1142½	1142.50	459	550.80	70	84.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ...	5	5.00	10	12.00	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1147½	1147.50	469	562.80	70	84.00	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	39½	39.50	159	190.80	18	21.60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	Weight	*Newchwang.* Chests.	Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	Weight.	*Nagasaki.* Chests.	Weight.	*Keelung.* Chests.	Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	101	101.00	34	34.00	50	50.00	...	...	31	31.00	...	...	35	35.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	251.00
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	10	12.00	6	7.20	30	36.00	...	...	25	30.00	...	...	...	...	3	3.60	76	91.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7.20
Russia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	103	103.40	34	34.00	60	62.00	7	8.40	61	70.00	...	...	65	71.00	...	...	...	...	3	3.60	336	352.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing." —*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some fo them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

Benson's Exact Watch,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION,

Established 1820.

The following articles, of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH, FELT AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances

FREDERIK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London, E. C.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

Wholesale only.

15ja-66 o-a-f 628 July 15th, 1865

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED

BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE

TO

Every Variety of

DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851, "Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce in highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER & Co's

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &C.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"**TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers**

"*61a, Moorgate Street, London;*

"WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London house, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

⁂ Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 21	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Nov 20	General	Russell and Co
.. 21	Singapore	B. str.	742	Brown	Hongkong	.. 15	do	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 21	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stocks	Tientsin	.. 11	do	Trautmann and Co
.. 21	Rona	B. str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	.. 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Promise	B. str	263	Sutherland	Fchau v N'po	.. —	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 21	Chusan	B. str	431	Mooney	Fchau v N'po	.. —	do	E. A. Reynolds
.. 21	Kiukiang	A. str	1062	Taylor	Hankow	.. 21	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 25	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 24	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 26	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 25	do	Russell and Co
.. 26	Fusi-Yama	B. str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	.. 23	do	Dent and Co
.. 27	Hoqueong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Nanking	.. 23	do	Russell and Co
.. 27	Whampoa	B. str	115	Earle	Ningpo	.. 26	Teas	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 28	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 27	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 28	Dove	H M g-b.		Stanley	Shantung	.. —		
.. 28	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	620	Hewitt	London	June 25	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 29	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Nov 28	do	Russell and Co
.. 29	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	.. 28	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 29	Yeddo	B. str	291	Laity	Tientsin	.. 22	do	W. B. Adamson and Co
.. 29	Oriflamme	A. str.	634	Lane	Hongkong	.. 25	do	Russell and Co
.. 29	Kiang-loong	A. str	915	West	Hankow	.. 26	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 30	Laurel	B. ship	638	Moodie	London	July 25	do	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Dilkhoosh	B. ship	816	Bissett	London	.. 17	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 30	Dolphin	B. bq	357	Withers	Nagasaki	Nov 25	do	Dent and Co
.. 30	Ben Nevis	B. brig	270	Kinman	Nagasaki	.. 22	do	Glover and Co
.. 30	Sleipner	Da bk	357	Bentres	Fuchau	.. 17	Poles	Chinese
.. 30	Perle	Bre bq	272	Bowse	Keelung	.. 22	Coals	Order
.. 30	Quick	B. brig		Vibert	Nagasaki	.. 23	General	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 30	Queen of the East	B. ship	853	Rees	Fuchau	.. 18	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 30	Horatio	B. ship	460	Drew	New York	July 28	do	Bull, Peardon and Co
.. 30	Eliza Mary							
.. 30	Aerolite	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Liverpool	.. 21	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 30	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Nov 29	General	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 30	Suwonada	B. str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong		do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Malacca	B. bark	565		Nagasaki	.. 13	do	Order
Dec 1	Buxine	B. bark	398	Gardner	Fuchau	.. 23	do	Order
.. 1	Adelina	B. ship	734	Dennett	Fuchau	.. 14	Poles	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 1	Diligentia	B. ship	650	Porter	Sydney	Oct 8	coals	Frazar and Co
.. 1	Amaranth	Bre bq	450		Hongkong		General	
.. 1	Gustav	Da. bg	240	Keer	Swatow	Nov 4	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 1	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 30	do	Russell and Co
.. 1	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	.. 30	do	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 1	City of Nantes	B. str	214	Gibson	F'chau v N'wha	.. 21	do	Dow and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Nov 21	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co
.. 21	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 24	Marion	B. bark	461	Laughton	Fuchau	C'ton &c	Dow and Co
.. 25	Aden	B. str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 25	Floral	B. bark	487	Dicks	Fuchau	C'ton, &c	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 25	Dupleix	Fr. str	872	Mellzan	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 25	Confucius	Bre bq	32	Rashen	Amoy	Wheat	Siemssen and Co
.. 26	Shanse	A. str	561	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 26	Fire Queen	A. str	1123	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Esonian	B. bark	360	Mann	Ningpo	Ballast	Preston, Breuel and Co
.. 26	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., &c	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 27	Rona	B. str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	Cotton	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 27	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 27	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
.. 28	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stocks	Tientsin	Tea, &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 28	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 29	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
.. 29	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	Opi., &c	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 29	Waverly	B. brig	215	Forsyth	Hongkong	Stores	Master
.. 30	China	Ha str	618	Fuller	H'kg & C'ton	C'ton, etc	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1200	Hardie	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 30	Hoqueong	A. str	1383	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 30	Paragon	Sia sh	735	Holmquist	Siam v Amoy	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 30	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 1	Singapore	B. str	732	Brown	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 1	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Earle	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 1	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., &c	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 12	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
China		B. str.	25	Schroon	Trautmann and Co	..	
Chusan	Nov 24	B. str.	434	Mooney	E. A. Reynolds	Nagasaki	5th inst
City of Nantes	Dec 1	B. str.	211	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Confucius	Nov 21	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Chinese Government		
Cricket	Oct 18	Chi. str	83	Lovell	Chinese Government		
Erfin	Nov 18	Chi str	116	Dalrymple	Chinese Government		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust			30			*Laid up*	
Fei-ma	Oct 1	B. str.	121	Bird	Moses and Co	..	
Granada	Nov 23	B. str.	381	Cates	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Yokohama	24th of Ml
Gazelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Grete	Jan 11	Pru. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Henchew		B. str	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Island Queen	Jy 20	B. str	129		F. B. Gamwell	..	
Kiang-loong	Nov 29	A. str.	915	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	3rd inst
Kiukiang	Nov 24	A. str.	1062	Taylor	Russell and Co	Hongkong	3rd inst
Lancefield	Mar 23	A. str	950		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.	138	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Promise	Nov 24	B. str.	263	Sutherland	J. H. Wignall and Co	Hongkong	sld 2 inst
Oriflamme	Nov 29	A. str	634	Lane	Russell and Co	Hongkong	3rd inst
Shooey Leen	Nov 19	B. str.	492	Mann	J. H. Wignall and Co	Fuchau	sld 1 inst
St. Juan		B. str.	30	Schroom	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Suwonada	Nov 30	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	3rd inst
Sze-chuen	Nov —	A. str.	553	Johnson	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	3rd inst
Tanqual		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str	25	Smith		..	
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Tun-sin	Sept 15	B. str	610	Hound	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Tynemouth	Nov 19	B. str.	1574	Forster	Borneo Company Limited	Amoy & S'tow	Early
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 15	B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Yeddo	Nov 29	B. str.	294	Laity	W. B. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	sld 1 inst

33 *Steamers.*] With Mails, *

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Remarks
Adelina	Dec 1	B. ship	734	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Aerolite	Nov 30	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Alert	Nov 14	Rus bk	530	Humble	Captain		
Amaranth	Dec 1	Bre bq	450				
Amazone	Nov 11	Bre bq	215	Bellstedt	Clausen, Droege and Co		Ft. or Ch
America	Oct 21	Bre. bk	411	Roper	Wm. Pustau and Co		..
Ann Sanderson	Oct 23	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Captain		..
Appelina	Ju 25	B. brig	350	Chambers	Reid and Co		..
Aurelia	Aug 21	A. bark	486	Howes	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	Early
Bankside	Jy 19	B. bark	498	Frail	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		Ft. or Ch
Ben Nevis	Nov 30	B. brig	270	Kinman	Glover and Co		
Bolma	Aug 25	B. bark	333	Bissell	Order		
Brema	Nov 12	Bre bq	456		Bourjau, Hubener and Co		Ft or Ch
Buena Vista	Oct 23	A. ship	547	Ayres	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Buxine	Dec 1	B. bark	398	Gardener	Order		
Copeland	Nov 2	B. bark	346	Reid	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Imdt
Catalpa	Aug 18	A. bark	243	Stevens	Frazar and Co		Laid up.
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Dowsie	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Cobourg	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fulleston	A. R. Tilby and Co		S Ft or Ch
Congo	Oct 24	Ha. bk	232	Linse	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
Diligentia	Dec 1	B. ship	650	Porter	Frazar and Co		
Dilkhoosh	Nov 30	B. ship	816	Bissett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dolphin	Nov 30	B bark	357	Withers	Dent and Co		
Duck	Jy 21	B. sch	135		P F Cama and Co		Laid up
Earl Dalhousie	Oct 15	B. ship	1047	Campbell	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Elvira	Oct 18	Swd bk	236	Runeburg	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Swatow	Early
Eliza Mary	Nov 30						
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Poraz	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
Fred. Warren	Nov 9	B. ship	1200	Phinney	Frazar and Co		Disch
Eshun	Aug 3	B. bark	25	Lowe	Lattie, Thorburn and Co	San Francisco	Imdt
Fanny	Jy 4	B. bark	167	Antera	A. R. Tilby and Co	Keelung	Early
Garet	Sept 7	B. bark	212	Legrow	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
Glenroe	Ju 22	B. ship	71	Sands	Dent and Co	London	Imdt
Golden Fleece	Sep 26	B. brig	856	Simpson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Grasmere	Nov 10	B. bark	462	Stockman	Frazar and Co		Disch'g
Gustav	Dec 1	Da. bg	249	Keer	Siemssen and Co		
Henry Finlayson	Nov 2	B bark	415	Smith	The Borneo Co. Limited	London	Early
Ho Hoang	Nov 1	B. schr	151	Allardice	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
Horatio	Nov 30	A. ship	460	Drew	Bull, Peardon and Co		
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	617	Allsop	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Jacobus Martinus	Nov 2	Du. bk	331	Meppelder	F. Kroes and Co	Keelung	Imdt
James Miller	Oct 23	A. schr	476	Carbonett	Captain	Hongkong	sld 29 ult
John Brightman	Nov 5	B ship	377	Hayes	Chinese	Amoy	sld 30 ult
J. N. Cushing	Jy 30	A. ship	637	Sawp	Olyphant and Co	New York	Imdt
John Staunton Jr	Oct 24	B. ship	722	Amity	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	sld 30 ult
Jura	Jy 24	Fr. bk	454	Meyer	Vaucher Frères		S. Fco or Ch
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	18	Hoode	Glover and Co		Ft or Ch
Kerenta	Feb 1	B bark	25	Gail	Capt. Patridge		
Laurel	Nov 30	B ship	700	Moodie	Gilman and Co		Dischg
Lightfoot	Nov 15	B. bark	472	Risk	Wheelock Brothers	Nagasaki	Imdt
Louisa Baughton	Nov 13	Fr bk	23	Turner	Russell and Co	Yokohama	Early
Magnolia	Nov 9	B. bark	384	Berry	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Dis'ing
Malacca	Dec 1	B. bark	565		Order		
Martaban	Nov 13	Pru bq			Wm Pustau and Co		Dis'ing
Memento	Oct 30	B bark	464	Lyall	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
Minerva	Nov 15	B. bark	695	Fox	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Dischg
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1122	Oughton	J H Wignall and Co		Ft or Ch
Omer & Julie	Nov 12	Fr bk	281	Fournier	Olyphant and Co	Fuchau	7th inst
Oscar	Sept 13	Dan bk	306	Thomsen	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	New York	Early
Oswul	Nov 14	B. bark	363	Paton	John Thorne	Hakodadi	1st pro
Overmuner	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch
Patrician	Sept 25	B. ship	1116	Palm	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Perle	Nov 30	Bre. bq	272	Bowse	Chinese		
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Queen of the East	Nov 30	B. ship	853	Rees	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Quick	Nov 30	Br b.		Vibert	J H. Wignall and Co		
Rajah of Cochin	Oct 17	B ship	1608	Birkett	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Roderick Dhu	Oct 31	B bark	476	Macpherson	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York	Imdt
Rover	Sept 5	A. bark	358	Hunt	Frazar and Co	S. F'co v Kw's	Early
Sarah Scott	Jy 19	A. bark	563	Riches	Reid and Co	New York	Early
Seaton	Jy 5	B. bark	401	Hamlon	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
Shanghai	Nov 14	Sp bk	264	Anttelecho	Master		Dischg
Sleipner	Nov 30	Da bk	357	Bentres	Chinese		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 28	B. ship	620	Hewitt	Jardine Matheson and Co		
Tae-chang	Nov 2	Pr sch		Frbarren	Buissonnet and Co	Chefoo	28th inst
Thetis	Nov 2	Swd bq	276	Keppelder	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft. or Ch
Trebalgan	Nov 12	B ship	1171	Lewis	Byrne and Co		Disng
Valetta	Ju 26	B bark	850	Dawes	G. Gunther	S. F'co v K'wa	Dec
Wm. Gundall	Nov 5	B. bg	267	Simple	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch

79 *Vessels.*]

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE,

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	60	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Pokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Martin White (Laid up)		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	61	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Guillett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co
Wusung (Laid up)	Hellet	American steamer	161	John Forster and Co

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Walls	Barclay	(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Kingsan	Brown	American ship		
Lady McNaughton	Green	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Rosa	Richardson			F. B. Gamwell
Stirling	Lamb	British brig	309	Dent and Co
Toy Fat	Casslar	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau and Co